The Question

Has been asked, with certain ultimate advertising purposes in the reply,

"Where Does it Most Profit to Buy?"

The inquiry is usually put forward with the intent of indicating the "advertiser" as the only genuine solution of the problem, based on extravagant advertising assertions of boy," writes cleverly of "The West and "vastness," "extraordinary facilities," etc. Some recent advertising on this line would seem to us vague and not largely convincing, the less so in that experience has not borne out the claim. The trade generally are in position to correctly gauge the opportunities we offer, and will not find in any market lower quotations, more liberal terms, or proportionately better stocks than may be had with

MURPHY, HIBBEN

Importers, Jobbers,

Dry Goods, Notions, Woolens, Etc.

less, but as it proceeds, through clouds and

mystery, light begins to break and the end

Although the plot is rather strained, the

story is a wholesome one and it will be

liked by girl readers. Philadelphia: The

A Tangled Web.

This is a story of western England coun-

try life by Walter Raymond. It was issued

of one brother's supplanting another in

his sweetheart's affections; then of a pair

of lovers and a miserly father, the quiet

drama moves forward inevitably to a point

of intense interest, which is heightened by

the realism with which the details of the

rustic life are portrayed. New York:

Uncle Ike and the Red-Headed Boy.

in the style of his "Bad Boy and His Pa,"

except that it is rather a more serious at

dities, carries great possibilities of future

development. Uncle Ike is as interesting a

character as the red-headed boy, and the

friendly relations and amusing passages

between the two are related in a way that

many persons will enjoy. Chicago: Alex-

Current Periodicals.

State, will contribute to the March At-

lantic Monthly a notable political paper en-

titled "The Growth of our Foreign Policy."

very clever cartoonist, known as "Bart."

has collected some of the best of his work

in a little volume. They tell the history of

the period in a striking and effective way.

Harper's Weekly for Feb. 10, is a double

page drawing by A. I. Keller, of Lincoln,

in the United States Senate, told one side

of his experiences in the Philippines. The

other and more personal side-what he saw

Field"-he will tell in an early number

of the Saturday Evening Post, of Phila-

delphia. In the current number of the Post

In the current number of Success Amos

Cummings writes about some of the prom-

inent men of to-day who are making Amer-

ican history. Editor Henry Watterson tells

how he won his way in journalism; there

is a sketch of Andrew Carnegie's rise from

a poor boy to a position of wealth and in-

fluence; there is an article on "Office Boys

Who Have Won Renown," one on "Famous

Choir Singers and What They Earn," a

and numerous other contributions showing

how men and women have succeeded in

life. It is full of suggestion and inspira-

tion to the ambitious youth. Published at

The special features of the February

number of the American Review of Re-

views are an illustrated character sketch

of the late Dwight L. Moody, by George

P. Morris; "A French View of the German

sketch of the services of the late General

O. Howard; a sketch of the career of Field

Marshal Lord Roberts; a paper on "The

Perilous Position of England," by W. T

Stead, and a brief article on "The Treasury

and the Money Market," by Charles A.

Conant. In "The Progress of the World"

the editor discusses the proposition for an

American-built Nicaragua canal, rapid

transit in New York City, the relations of

the treasury to the banks, Senator Bev-

eridge's Philippine speech, our tariff policy

in Cuba and Porto Rico, the Boer war and

Old-fashioned women should read Eliza

Calvert Hall's sketch in the February Cos-

mopolitan entitled "Aunt Jane's Album.

The "album" consists of the quilts pieced

by Aunt Jane during her long lifetime, and

the patchwork bits are reminders to her

ot her children and friends and of interest-

ing events. Apart from the associations,

they also represent to her something really

accomplished during a monotonous domes-

tic life; they embody also her love for the

writer. "It was Memory, Imagination, His-

tory, Biography, Joy, Sorrow, Philosophy,

Religion, Romance, Realism, Life, Love

and Death, and over all, like a halo, the

love of the artist for his work and the

soul's longing for an earthly immortality

No wonder the wrinkled old fingers

smoothed them as reverently as we handle

the garments of the dead." The illustra-

tions accompanying the story are ingenious

The Cosmopolitan Magazine opens with a

sketch of street life in the national capital.

the illustrations being snapshots of public

men. W.T. Stead contributes a sketch of the

home life of the Czar of Russia, and

gar Saltus has a fanciful essay entitled

"The Courts of Love." Rupert Hughes de-

scribes the process of making armor-plate.

"Some Young Men of the American Stage"

is the title of an article by Joseph W. Her-

bert. George E. Adams describes the gov-

ernment assay office at Seattle, where

prize paper written by Annie R. Ramsey.

She undertakes to tell when a woman is

weil dressed, how she may be so, and how

much it will cost her. William J. Reid tells

of a journey "Among the Farthest People"

in Mongolia. John Brisben Walker, editor

of the magazine, discusses modern college

education-"Does it educate in the broadest

and most liberal sense of the term?" Short

stories are by Cutcliffe Hyne, Frank H.

Spearman and William Le Quex, respec-

The Tribune Almanac is a statistical and

political annual whose accuracy has come

to be depended on, and which is invaluable

as a book of reference. It is useful not

Klondike gold is tested and valued.

Well-dressed Woman" is the title

patterns of patchwork.

beautiful. "Patchwork? Ah, no!" says the

other topics of the month.

Empire," by Baron Pierre De Coubertin;

Cooper Union, New York.

talk on "Opportunities for Young Men,"

ex-Speaker Reed discusses monopolies.

The most conspicuous pictorial feature of

The Minneapolis Journal, which has a

Hon. Richard Olney, ex-secretary of

This book, by George W. Peck, is much

Doubleday & McClure Company.

ander Belford & Co.

be historically accurate.

With two main keynotes-first,

Penn Publishing Company.

INVALID'S RUBBER GOODS. Air Beds, Pillow and Chair Cushions, Hospital Rings, Urinals, Bed Pans, Fountain and Bulb Syringes, Hot Water Bottles, Stomach Tubes and Shower Baths. leaves them vindicated, rich and happy. WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO., -SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS--

222 and 224 South Meridian St.

New York; Princeton, New Jersey; Philalelphia and Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and Wilmington, Delaware. There are other in England under the title "No Soul Above more or less history, and one might have expected to find the Middle Western States represented, but authors must adhere to their plans. This criticism, if it can be called so, does not detract at all from the worth or value of the work, which is an interesting contribution to the early history of all the towns above named. Incidentally, the history of these representative communities illustrates the growth and development of the colonies, afterwards States, in which they are situated. When local history illustrates general history, as in the case of these sketches, all of which are admirably written, they possess more than mere local interest. The work is edited by Lyman P. Powell, and tempt to portray a typical, earnest American boy who, under all his superficial od-Dr. Albert Shaw contributes an introduc-

Her Sailor.

tion to the present volume. New York:

C. P. Putnam's Sons.

This story, by Miss Marshall Saunders, was first published in England several years ago under the title "My Spanish Sailor." The change of title is an improvement, as the story is not related in the first person and the sailor is as much English as Spanish. The main feature of the story is the slow development of a young woman's love for her husband after marriage. The heroine, supposedly an American girl, though of mysterious parentage, is betrothed while a mere child to an English-Spanish sailor, captain of an ocean steamer, many years older than herself, and marries him when she is eighteen years old without having a spark of love for him. He is a manly, attractive man, and she likes but does not love him until he compels her to. She is capricious, whimsical and unreasonable to the last degree, and the captain's handling of her is sort of taming of the shrew process. The contest is rather interesting, but is protracted too long, while the other incients and features of the story are rather crude. The development of the wayward, whimsical girl into a loving woman is depicted with a fair degree of skill, but the conversations are frivolous, and the reader continually wonders when the portrayal of real life is going to begin. The love affair, however, saves it from being altogether flat. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

Judge Elbridge.

Born, educated and living the greater Since he went to Chicago, however, his writings have become somewhat less sectional. If in this they lose something of distinctive flavor they gain in other directions. "Judge Eldridge," Mr. Read's latest story, is laid in Chicago, and is quite up-to-date in tone and treatment. though some of the characters are still suggestive of the Southland. The story is innded as an arraignment of the spirit and practice of gambling, and the penalties of he vice are thoroughly portrayed. A dark background of criminality is relieved by a bright picture of love and romance, and a mystery that runs through the story is cleared up at the end. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

Remember the Maine.

oddity in that it is a thoroughly American story by an Englishman. "Remember the Maine" is a story of the Spanish-American war by Dr. Gordon Stables, of the British The first part of the book, which lays the foundation for the story, relates to the situation in the Philippines and in Cuba under Spanish rule and during the Cuban insurrection, while the second part carries on the story after America begins to take a hand, or as the author puts it, when "the eagle swoops down from his eyrie." It is quite a spirited story to be written at long range, and as distinctly American in tone as any American boy could wish. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co.

The Surface of Things.

"The Surface of Things," by Charles Waldstein, is a book for the few. It is an attempt to combine the essay and the short story, a literary form that is not interesting; and the author's purpose is to take up the small and superficial acts of society and draw ethical conclusions therefrom. The three story-essays given are thoughtful and show evidence of the ability of the writer, but they never will be popular. In the last one, "Cui Bono," there is one incident called "The Flags of Badajos," that is well-done and well worth a wide circulation. Boston; Small, Maynard & Co.

My Lady Barefoot.

This is a story for girls by Mrs. Evelyn Raymond. There are two heroines in the story, close friends, "My Lady Barefoot" being the nickname of one of them and Jean Wilder of the other. At the opening of the story they are both in very hard lines, poor, persecuted and almost friend-



Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.

DYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

the household as well. It is seldom that so much information is condensed in so small a space, and those once acquainted with the usefulness of such a compendium are not afterward willing to do without it. The Tribune Almanac has been compiled and all that, it contains the names of the executive officers of all the States, presidents of colleges, etc. Several historical reviews also appear, relating to Cuba. Venezuela the Philippines, the peace treaty, the Mazet committee, the war in the Transvaal, etc. 385 pages. 25 cents a copy. Address The Tribune, New York

In the Century Magazine Richard Whiteing, author of "No. 5 John Street," writes of "Paris Revisited" and gives some fresh impressions of the governmental machine as observed after a long absence. E. Hough, author of "The Story of the Cow-Certain Literary Discoveries." He points out that the "West" as it once was and as it now appears in much current literature, no longer exists. "Midwinter in New fork" is a subject of discourse by Jacob A. one of the few writers who deal with the subject of the slums in a commonsense, practical way, free from overwrought sentiment. Henry B. Fuller, the Chicago novelist, after a long silence, offers the first installment of a two-part story. An anonymous writer calls to mind in a brief article the military element in the late Colonel Waring's career. Mary Hallock Foote's clever psychological story, "A Touch of Sun." reaches a conclusion in this number. The fourth installment of Morley's "Oliver Cromwell" and a chapter of extracts from the diary of Dr. O'Meara, who was with Napoleon at St. Helena, and two or three additional short stories make up the prose contents. Some child-verse by James Whitcomb Riley is a feature of

Publishers' Notes.

Brentanos announce a new novel by Mrs. W. K. Clifford, author of "The Love Letters of a Worldly Woman." Its title is "A Wild Proxy.

Mrs. M. E. M. Davis, which Houghton, Mifflin .. Co. will publish this spring. Readers of "Under the Man-Fig" will expect a thoroughly readable story in the new vol-The tale is said to be idvilic; realism has no part in it. It is almost a fragment from "Paul and Virginia."

Among the authors "crowned" by London Academy this year are Mrs. Constance Garnett and Mr. H. G. Graham. The former for her admirable translation of Turgeney, whose novels she has just completed in fifteen volumes; the latter for his book on "The Social Life in scotland." Both these works are published by the Macmillan Company.

Fords, Howard & Hulbert, New York, will issue immediately a convenient handbook entitled "Sunday Afternoon for the Children: A Mother Book." It aims to provide, by a number of ingenuous devices, interesting and profitable occupation for the restless hours of Sunday afternoon-so often a burden to the little folk and a weariness to patient mothers.

At the age of eighty Mr. Herbert Spencer, although an invalid, has completed the | three particularly interested men in rerevision of his "Principles of Biology," and the final edition, in two volumes, has just been published by D. Appleton & Co. The second volume of "Biology," which has been reset like the first, is now offered to the public, who will find that the rapid progress of biology in recent years has been recognized in this revised edition.

Cassell & Co., New York, announce the publication of a New Series of Practical Volumes of Technical Instruction, edited by Paul N. Hasluck, editor of "Work" and "Building World." Each book to contain about 160 pages, with numerous illuspublished during the year and issued them trations in the text. The first volume, Practical Staircase Joinery," with 180 ilustrations, contains, in a form convenient for everyday use, concise information on the general principles and practice of the art of which it treats.

delivering his famous address at Gettys-Announcement has just been made that burg, Nov. 19, 1863. In the matter of its the firm of M. F. Mansfield & A. Wessels portraiture and other respects it is said to has changed its name to A. Wessels Company, and that the business will be con-Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, leader of lucted by Mr. A. Wessels under the new the Annexationists and chairman of the Among the books announced for new committee on the Philippines, presents early publication are Grant Allen's historin current issue of Collier's Weekly his ical guide books, works which have hitherreply to Senator Hoar's anti-imperialistic to been obtainable only through English article which appeared last week under publishers. Four volumes are now ready the same title-"Shall we Retain the Philin the series, which will eventually include all the principal European cities. These four are "Paris," "Florence," "Cities of Senator Albert J. Beveridge in his speech Belgium" and "Venice."

A memory system prepared specially to help in the remembering and appreciation and heard of "The American Soldier in the of the Bible's contents will be published soon by Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York, under the title of "A Mental Index to the Bible," In this book the fundamental principles of all reliable memory systems, that natural memory depends upon the association of lueas, has been applied to the Bible. The practical application of this idea is that a verse, text, incident, name or chapter which may not be easily remembered, must be associated in the mind with something easily remembered. The author is Rev. S. C. Thompson.

A book of unique interest, "Ingian Story and Song from North America." is announced for publication for this month by Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co., of Boston. 'ine author is Miss Alice C. Fletcher, of Washington, one of the best known students of Indian character and custom in the country, and the holder of the Thaw Fellowship at the Peabody Museum at Cambridge. In the present volume she brings together thirty typical songs, most of them gathered from the Pawnees and Omahas, in each case giving both words and music, and adding an account of the legend or ceremonial on which the song is based-the "matrix of story," as she expresses it, from which it has been Lawton, by his old commander, General O. | drawn.

SCHOOLMA'AMS OSTRACISED.

Porto Ricans Shocked at Alleged Indiscretion of an American.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11.-The Post-Dispatch's Washington correspondent says: American school teachers of the female sex in the city of Ponce in particular and of the whole island of Puerto Rico in general are no longer asked to certain social festivities to which they have hitherto been welcome. This ostracism is due to an incident on the balcony at the Spanish Club, in which a pretty schoolteacher and a young lieutenant were the principals. The lieutenant, it is said, kissed the teacher. The principals indignantly deny this. The chief amusement for the young in Ponce is the weekly Sunday night dance at the "Casino." To these dances and all other social functions the American school teachers have hitherto

been invited. For charity there was recently arranged and Porto Rican ladies assisted. At the close a dance was arranged to be given in the clubrooms above. After a long and | delay tedious "danza," a second lieutenant stationed at Ponce and the pretty young school teacher stepped out upon a balcony overlooking a dark courtyard. A few minutes later one of the members of the club. a Porto Rican, reported to the board of governors that he had seen, while standing school teacher. The governors at once er of public lands, commission of agriculsought out several of the most distinguished senoras, to whom they related the disgrace which had fallen upon the fair

name of the Casino's halls. Several of the senoras withdrew from the hall with their daughters, but it was not until the next day that full vent was given to the story, and it became the talk of the town. The officer demanded an explanation from the governors of the club, strenuously denied the allegation and handed in his resignation. The school board dropped the matter, but the elite, after due consideration, notified the governors of the Casino that their daughters would henceforth accept no invitations to the club's dances if Americans were to be invited. No cards have been issued to any of the school teachers since, and the American members were given to understand that these ladies

are not socially recognized. James Thomas III in Nicaragua. MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 11.-James Central American agent of the fork, is reported dangerously ill at Leon, guese, 24,407 Japanese, 21,616 Chinese, and Nicaragua. It is feared that he will not reonly in public and private offices, but in cover.

HE SLEPT LIKE A CHILD

CERNING R. B. MOLINEUX.

Latter Seemingly Not Worried Over His Conviction-How the Jury Arrived at a Verdict.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.-Roland B. Mc neux, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Katharine J. Adams, was said to-day by Warden Hagan to have slept as calmly on Saturday night as he did on any other night since his incarceration in the Tombs. beginning nearly a year ago. The verdict of the jury, pronounced late on Saturday the warden said, did not seem to have in the least affected Molineux, so far as his outward appearance was concerned. The warden said that Molineux's demeanor is in striking contrast with that of other prisoners who had been in his charge, and who had within the past three years been convicted of murder in the first degree.

"He slept like a child" was the way the his return to his cell from the courtroom on Saturday night. To-day he arose at the usual hour, took exercise for one hour in the prison yard and the usual breakfast supplied by the prison caterer, and read with apparent composure the morning newspapers, after which he attended the usual Sunday services.

The condemned man had but one visitor to-day. The caller was his grief-stricken and venerable father, who has not yet given up hope and expects the higher courts, which will be appealed to, will free his son. General Molineux arrived at the prison about 8:30 o'clock this morning and remained with the prisoner for about half an hour. During the day young Molineux remained in his cell in murderer's row.

The Molineux jury spent a quiet Sunday. all of the members of the jury refused to answer definite questions as to what had transpired in the jury room, but one of them, desirous of imparting some information regarding the final proceedings of the celebrated case, made the following statement: "If I were going to write as a reporter about it I would probably commence by saying the jury was a unit on the guilt of the defendant; that one, two, or perhaps three of them, however, thought it well to go through the case, discuss the various phases of it, and see if the evidence beyond most reasonable doubt would warrant such a verdict. Understand this all under the supposition that I am acting as a reporter and writing about something I am trying to guess about. I would probably explain the length of time the jury was out by this: That, by the time the two or viewing the case had gone over it with great care assisted by careful notes and the remainder of the jurors made a few comments, nine hours were consumed.

"I understand there was much conjecture as to why the jury did not go to lunch after the charge, as expected, and, as a reporter, I should attempt to explain that by saying it was discovered almost immediately after they reached the room, while discussing whether to go out to lunch or not, that all were of one mind, and each thought the whole matter could be finished decided to forego the lunch and get along "Would you write that there had been

much balloting?" he was asked. "Well, I don't think I would have much balloting in my version-probably a preliminary and final after the discussion. coming in and asking to see the exhibits?" "In the remarks of one of the argumentative jurers a certain positive statement was made about a certain thing, whereupon a certain other argumentative juror had declared he was a trifle in error. Mere argument. A thing easily settled. Go out Arguments and comments con-

Verdict." There are eight condemned men awaiting execution in the electric chair in Sing Sing | amendments is that offered by the Demoprison. Roland B. Molineux having been found guilty will, accordingly, be the next prisoner to be placed in the condemned cells. The two cells vacant are in the north | ity with gold. Following this numerous end of the building. One was occupied by Carlyle Harris during the last few days prior to his execution and this is the cell that will be assigned to Molineux when he | will be voted down unless proposed by the

TERRITORY OF HAWAII ting all the Democratic, Populistic and sil-

FORM OF GOVERNMENT PROPOSED BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Presented To-Day - Chinese and Japanese Barred from Citizenship.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.-Representativ Knox, of Massachusetts, chairman of the pleted his report on the bill for the creation of the territorial form of government in Hawaii, and it will be submitted to th House to-morrow. The report is a very voluminous document of 108 pages, going exhaustively into all the questions involved, and thoroughly covering every phase of the bill which the committee has agreed upon, after many hearings and much investigation. Chairman Knox says there is imperative need of early enactment of an organic act for Hawaii, as it has become apparent there is much doubt of the extent of the power granted to the local government of Hawaii by the provisions of the joint resolution of annexation, and in many important respects there is something like an

The presence in Honolulu of the bubonic plague is calling for drastic measures by the Hawaiian authorities, involving the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars. In order to provide for these expenditures, and to compensate the owners or buildings which have been burned in the effort to suppress the pestilence, it is propa "bazaar" in which both the American er and just that a territorial legislature be provided by Congress with no unnecessary

The form of government proposed by th bill for the Hawaiian islands is territorial in form, similar to that of the later terri tories of the United States-a Governor, secretary, both appointed by the President; a treasurer, attorney general, commission ture and forestry, superintendent of public works, superintendent of public instruction auditor and deputy auditor, surveyor and high sheriff, appointed by the Governor The Legislature is to consist of a Senate and House of Representatives, elected by the people. The territory is to be represented by a délegate in Congress. The territory is made a judicial district of the United States, with a District Court. The judicial power of the territory is vested in a Supreme Court and in Superior Courts, to be established by the Legislature. The Constitution and laws of the United States locally applicable are extended over th new territory, and the laws of Hawaii not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States are continued in force. The territory is made a customs and revenue district, and becomes subject to th

tariff laws of the United States. The report discusses the population of the slands. Of the 109,020 inhabitants in 1896, 31,019 were Hawaiians, 8,485 part Hawaiians, 3,086 Americans, 2,250 British, 1,432 Germans itable Life Assurance Society of New | 101 French, 378 Norwegians, 15,191 Portu-The report says there has doubtless been pursuit of the robbers.

some increase in the population since 1896 from American and European immigration, and very considerable increase from the importation of Japanese laborers since the passage of the annexation resolution, which may be taken at 20,000, so that the population of the Hawaiian islands at present may be placed at more than 130,000. Of this population the greater portion are Asiatic-Chinese and Japanese. With the passage of this bill the Chinese will be excluded and the importation of Japanese contract laborers prohibited. Neither the Chinese nor Japanese have political power, and were not eligible to citizenship under the republic of Hawaii, nor could they obtain homestead rights. The Chinese have come to Hawaii, intending to return to their na-

tive land when possessed of what to them is a competence. The Japanese largely

The Portuguese will furnish a part of the citizenship of Hawaii. They are orderly, peaceable, intelligent and industrious. The native Hawaiians will furnish also a part of the citizenship. They are an industrious, peaceable and generous people, who have shown steady advancement under the influadvent of the first missionaries from New England in 1820. The free school, free church, free press and manhood suffrage have marked their progress. The government of the islands has shown the same progressive development. All the younger Hawaiians speak, read and write the English language. The older Hawaiians are educated in the Hawaiian language, and a number of newspapers are published in the Hawaiian language. But perhaps the chief onsideration as to the fitness of the Hawaiian people for a territorial government is that the dominant class in the islands warden put it, referring to Molineux after | both in politics and business, is American. The government and policy of Hawaii wil be shaped in accordance with American ideals. Associated with the Americans in Hawaii are the English and Germans, and it seems certain that the chief Hawaiian immigration in the future will be from America and western Europe.

The persons who were citizens of the republic of Hawaii on Aug. 12, 1898, are defined in Article 17 of the Constitution of Hawaii: "All persons born or naturalized in the Hawaiian islands and subject to the jurisdiction of the republic are citizens jects under the monarchy, and all who became citizens of the republic. In 1892, the election under the monarchy, there were 14,217 registered voters, but under the republic, at the last election, there were but 2,693 registered voters, 1,126 Hawaiians 409 Americans, 247 British, the others Germans, Portuguese and Norwegians. The bill proposes to strike out the disqualifications made under the republic to permanently disfranchise many of the in-

THIS

SENATE FINANCIAL BILL TO B ADOPTED ON THURSDAY.

All Amendments, Except Those Of fered by the Committee, to Be Rejected-Good Majority Expected.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 .- The first four days of the week will be given up to the currency bill in the Senate, and after that measure is disposed of there will be a contest for precedence in the interest of several measures. These include the bills for providing forms of government for Hawaii by the past three or four years. The total and Porto Rico, the Nicaragua canal bill and the resolution for the seating of Senin probably an hour at the most, and in ator Quay upon the appointment of the order to get to their homes quickly they Governor of Pennsylvania. Which of these will take precedence remains to be determined. Just now there is some sharp sparring for first place. The currency bill will be voted on Thursday, and all the time not given to such routine business as the "What would you write about the jury introduction of bills and the presentation of reports and petitions will be devoted to this measure until it is acted upon by the Senate. Monday and Tuesday will be consumed with set arguments for and against | 1897-Jan. 1..... 555,630,668 the bill prepared in advance, and Wednessee them. Seen. Argument resumed day and Thursday will be devoted to by triumphant juror of argumentative speeches not exceeding ten minutes in duration on the various amendments to the bill. The most important of these crats through Senator Jones, of Arkansas, for the coinage of silver on terms of equalother changes will be suggested, but it is quite well understood that all of them committee on finance, with which the bill originated. The Democrats count on getver Republican votes except those of Senators Caffery and Lindsay, gold Democrats, for their free coinage amendment, but they will still fall far short of the necessary number. No one doubts the passage of the bill by a large majority on the final vote. Senator Aldrich says he counts on a majority of twenty or twenty-two votes. The opposition does not concede so many, but admit that the total against them is The friends of Senator Quay say they

diately the financial bill is disposed of, but there is unquestionably a disposition on the part of some of the Republican senators to crowd the matter over and take up either the Porto Rican or the Hawaiian bill, the chances between these being favorable to the Porto Rican measure. The indications are that the Nicaragua bill will be postponed until after the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is acted on by the committee on foreign relations, though Senator Morgan says he will ask for the consideration of the bill at the earliest opportunity. The set speeches on the financial bill so far announced are as follows: Monday. Senators Elkins, Wolcott and Butler; Tuesday, Senators Allison and Jones of Nevada. The time of the House will be completely occupied this week. To-morrow, under the rules, will be devoted to District of Columbia business. On Tuesday the executive, legislative and judicial appropriation bill, which will be reported to the House tomorrow, will be taken up. It is expected to consume Tuesday and Wednesday, and Thursday the House will enter upon a week's discussion of the Porto Rican tariff bill. This measure as the entering wedge in the matter of legislation for our insular possessions naturally attracts much attention, and there has already developed great pressure for time, and especially upon the Democratic side, so that it is probable that night sessions may be held toward the close of the debate next week.

FAMILY ASPHYXIATED.

Engineer, Wife and Child Overcom by Illuminating Gas.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.-Martin Jordan, at engineer, his wife Mary and their fivemonths-old boy were asphyxiated by gas last night in their home at Forty-third street and Stewart avenue. The bodies of the three were found to-day. A leak in a gas pipe in the basement filled the house with gas and when found the members o the family had been dead for several hours. The leak was so large that when workmen from the gas company attempted to close it one of them was overcome by the strong fumes and was revived with difficulty.

ENGINEER DID NOT STOP.

Saw Masked Men Standing by the Track and Opened Throttle.

PERRY, O. T., Feb. 11 .- An attempt to Railway, was made last night just after the train left the coal chute, a mile north Perry, at 9:45 o'clock. Some one pulled the bell-cord and the train was slowing down when the engineer noticed several men masked standing near the track. The enineer opened the throttle and the train dashed by the would-be robbers, who made

CURIOUS COINCIDENCE

THE UNITED STATES EXPANDING IN MORE WAYS THAN ONE.

Its Foreign Commerce and Money Circulation Cross the Two-Billion Line About the Same Time.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.-Every year's developments seems to justify the assertion that this is a "billion dollar country." The year 1899 brought our foreign commerce for the first time past the two billion dollar line, and the month of February, 1900, Thus by a curious coincidence the announcement of two million dollars of forin circulation are made within a single month, the totals indicating that the two billion dollar line had been crossed in our commerce for 1899, having been only completed by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics on January 14, while the Treasury Bureau of Loans and Currency, on Feb. 1 announced that the total money in circulation had also crossed the two billion dollar line, while gold and gold certificates alone had crossed the 800 million dollar

The total foreign commerce for the year 1899 was \$2,074,345,242, while the total money in circulation on February 1, was \$2,003,149,-355. The use of ten figures with which to show the business conditions of the country is indeed becoming surprisingly frequent. The tables of the December Summary of Commerce and Finance show, for instance the total resources of national banks at \$4,475,343,924; the latest reports of the Controller of the Currency shows the deposits in savings banks to be \$2,230,366,-954; the total resources of all banks in the United States are given by the same report nabitants, especially native supporters of as \$5,196,177,381, and the latest number of the Summary of Commerce and Finance shows the December clearing house returns of all cities outside of New York at \$3,012,-896,144, and those in the City of New York

The announcement that the money in circulation in the United States has for the first time crossed the two billion dollar line also calls attention to the fact that the amount of money for each individual is greater to-day than ever before. The Treasury Bureau of Loans and Currency publishes each month a statement of the amount of money in circulation, and by combining with this the Actuary's estimate of population, presents a monthly statement of the amount of money in circulation per capita. This statement puts the population on Feb. 1, 1900, at 77,116,000, the money in circulation at \$2,003,149,355, and the circulation per capita at \$25.98. This gives a larger per capita than in any earlier month in the history of the country. On Feb. 1, 1899, it was \$25.42; on Feb. 1, 1898, \$23,42; on Feb. 1, 1897, \$23.05, and on Feb. 1,

No period in our financial history has shown a more rapid growth in the amount om money in circulation than that covered money in circulation to-day is 33 per cent. greater than at the beginning of the fiscal year 1897, and the gold and gold certificates in circulation 61 per cent. greater than at that time, the actual increase in money in circulation during that period being \$493,-424,155, and of gold and gold certificates \$395,886,000, practically two-thirds of the increase therefore having been in gold. The following table shows the amount of gold coin and certificates and total

money in circulation at the beginning of each quarter of the fiscal year from July 1, 1896, to date: 1,509,725,20 1896-July 1..... 498,449,242 Oct. 1..... 517,508,129 1,582,302,289 1,650,223,400 April 1..... 554,582,096 1,669,000,69 1,678,840,538 Oct. 1..... 564,997,312 1898-Jan. 1..... 584,126,049 1,721,100,640 April 1..... 618,448,941 1.756,058,645 July 1..... 696,780,519 1.816,596,392 Oct. 1..... 658,043,721 1899-Jan. 1..... 732,980,132 1,897,301,412 1,927,846,942 April 1..... 727,748,591 July 1..... 734,716,728 1.948,703,18 Oct. 1..... 745,234,744 1900-Jan. 1..... 779,100,627 1.980,398,170 2,003,149,355 Feb. 1..... 804,330,065

LEO MAY LIVE TO BE 100.

Dr. Lapponi Says the Pope's Vitality Is Marvelous.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11 .- The Rome correspondent of the Post-Dispatch says: "In spite of the usual alarmist rumors I can assure you that Leo XIII is not only remarkably well, but, to quote the words of the Papal physician, Professor Lapponi, with whom I had an interesting chat yesterday, 'the amount of vitality which he displays is little short of miraculous.' fully expect to be able to get considera- Those who have ever seen his waxlike features and the trembling hand raised in benediction and who behold Leo XIII for the first time almost invariably receive the impression that only a few months or perhaps weeks of life remain to the frail old man. Yet that impression has been proved to be a false one for the last twenty years, and if we are to believe the prophecy of an old person from Carpineto, the Pope's native village, will continue to deceive people for another ten years, as Leo XIII may live to be one hundred. "'It is not at all impossible that His Holiness may attain that age,' said Prof Lapponi in reply to my question, for in all my professional experience I have rarely met with a healthler organism or with a constitution so robust as that of the Holy Father. Living as he does in the mos frugal manner, on the most simple diet, all fear of intestinal troubles, so dangerous in old age, is reduced to a minimum, and as to disease of the circulatory and respiratory organs, I may say without exaggeration that many comparatively young men do not possess such sound lungs and heart.' Not long ago a deputation of ten young ladies of Agulia, a town on the Apennines, came to Rome purposely to present the Pope with a parchment in which they stated that each had made a sacrifice of one year of her life so that it might be added to the Holy Father. Leo XIII was greatly moved, and in blessing the fair members of the deputation he said that he accepted their wish, as he needed quite ten years to completely fulfill his mission "There is now only one cardinal living

who is older than Leo XIII, Cardinal Di Canossa, bishop of Verona, who was born in 1809 and is the Pope's senior by a few months. According to the researches of an Italian priest the present Pontiff stands sixth in the rank of Papal longevity, the oldest Pope on record being St. Agatho, who died in 1682, aged 107."

McKinley Will Listen to Mrs. Ellis. NEW YORK, Feb. 11.-President McKin ley has promised to give audience to Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, of Roseville, N. J. national superintendent of legislation for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to-morrow, to talk over the anti-canteer law, and its interpretation by Attorney General Griggs. Mrs. Stevens, national president of the W. C. T. U., and Miss Gordon, vice president, will be present at the conference. Mrs. Ellis has written to friends here that she has every confidence that there can be only one issue-that in favor of the cause of temperance, and which will prohibit the sale of intoxicants in the army.

Mrs. Winslow's Scothing Syrup erfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diar hea-

whether arising from teething or other causes

For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup. 25 cents a bottle.

No sickening potion is necessary to relieve the throat and lungs from the irritation which produces violent fits of coughing. Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar, the grand specific of the age for all pulmonary disorders, is a pleasant and palatable clizic. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Teothache Drops cure in 1 minute.

"He That Stays Does the Business.'

All the world admires "staying power." On this quality success depends. The blood is the best friend the heart has. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best friend the blood ever had; cleanses it of everything. gives perfect health and strength.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoint

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Absolute safety against fire and burglar. Policeman day and night on guard. Designed for safe keeping of Money, Bonds, Wills, Deeds, Abstracts, Silver Plate, Jewels and valuable Trunks, Packages, etc. Contains 2,100 boxes. Rent 85 to 845 per year. S. TARKINGTON Manager.

ABSTRACTER OF TITLES. THEODORE STEIN. ABSTRACTER of TITLES Corner Market and Pennsylvania streets, Indianapolis, Suite 229, First Office Floor, Lemcke." Telephone 1760.

Copy of Statement of the Condition OF THE

Continental

Insurance Company

On the 31st day of December, 1899. located at 46 Cedar street, New York city, in the State of New York.

EDWARD LANNING, Secretary. F. C. MOORE, President.

The amount of its capital is......\$1,000,000 The amount of its capital paid up is 1,000,000

The Assets of the Company are as follows:

Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons \$494,148.99 Loans on bond and mortgage (on real estate worth \$186,150). Bonds and stocks owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of .. per cent., as per schedule filed 7,400,750.00 Real estate owned by the com-

pany Premiums in course of collection Interest and dividends (accrued)... Rents accrued Total assets\$9,809,660.83

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and not due..... \$126,512.87 Losses unadjusted Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof All other claims against the com-Amount necessary to reinsure

outstanding risks 3,968,336.76 Total liabilities\$4,774,665.72 The greatest amount insured in any one risk is not over \$100,000, but does not as a

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State. I, the undersigned, auditor of state of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above mentioned company on the 31st day of December, 1899, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on

In testimony whereof I here-SEAL.] unto subscribe my name and affix my official seal this 31st day W. H. HART. of January, 1900. Auditor of State.

INDIANAPOLIS AGENT:

rule exceed \$5,000.

Charles W. Oakes, 133 E. Market Street.

Copy of Statement of the Condition

Insurance Company On the 31st day of December, 1899.

It is located at No. 5 Haynes (corner Pearl) street, Hartford, Conn.

CHARLES B. WHITING, President. JAMES U. TAINTOR, Secretary.

The amount of its capital is......\$500,000 The amount of its capital paid up is. 500,000

The Assets of the Company are as follows: Bonds and stocks owned by the company, bearing interest at

the rate of - per cent., as per schedule filed, market value \$1,889,606.52 Territory of New Mexico, special

deposit Cash on hand and in bank...... 44,463.00 Cash in hands of agents..... Real estate owned by company, unincumbered Interest accrued 18,818.08

Loans on mortgages, first liens.. Loans secured by pledge of stocks and bonds..... 450.00 Total assets.....\$2,481,158.19

LIABILITIES. Amount due to banks and other creditors

Losses adjusted and due, losses adjusted and not due, losses unadjusted All other claims against the comamount necessary to reinsure outstanding risks 1,003,141.04

Total Habilities......\$1,227,288.37 The greatest amount in any one risk

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State. I, the undersigned, auditor of state of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company on the 31st day of December, 1839, as shown by the original statement, and that

In testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name and af-[SEAL.] fix my official seal this 2d day of February, 1900.

the said original statement is now on file in

W. H. HART. Auditor of State.

Coe & Jennings,

INDIANAPOLIS AGENTS:

300 Indiana Trust Building.